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- (d) Audiometer calibration. (1) The functional operation of the audiometer shall be checked before each day's use by testing a person with known, stable hearing thresholds or by appropriate calibration device, and by listening to the audiometer's output to make sure that the output is free from distorted or unwanted sounds. Deviations of 10 decibels or greater require an acoustic calibration.
- (2) Audiometer calibration shall be checked acoustically at least annually according to the procedures described in ANSI S3.6-2004. Frequencies below 500 Hz and above 8000 Hz may be omitted from this check. The audiometer must meet the sound pressure accuracy requirements of section 7.2 of ANSI S3.6-2004 of 3 dB at any test frequency between 500 and 5000 Hz and 5 dB at any test frequency 6000 Hz and higher for the specific type of transducer used. For air-conduction supra-aural earphones, the specifications in Table 6 of ANSI S3.6-2004 shall apply. For air-conduction insert earphones, the specifications in Table 7 of ANSI S3.6-2004 shall apply. Audiometers that do not meet these requirements must undergo an exhaustive calibration.
- (3) Exhaustive Calibration. An exhaustive calibration shall be performed in accordance with ANSI S3.6–2004, according to the following schedule:
- (i) At least once every two years on audiometers not used in mobile test vans. Test frequencies below 500 Hz and above 6000 Hz may be omitted from this calibration.
- (ii) At least annually on audiometers used in mobile test vans.

[71 FR 63123, Oct. 27, 2006, as amended at 74 FR 25173, May 27, 2009]

§227.113 Noise operational controls.

- (a) Railroads may use noise operational controls at any sound level to reduce exposures to levels below those required by Table A-1 of appendix A of this part.
- (b) Railroads are encouraged to use noise operational controls when employees are exposed to sound exceeding an 8-hour TWA of 90 dB(A).

\S 227.115 Hearing protectors.

(a) General requirements for hearing protectors. (1) The railroad shall provide

- hearing protectors to employees at no cost to the employee.
- (2) The railroad shall replace hearing protectors as necessary.
- (3) When offering hearing protectors, a railroad shall consider an employee's ability to understand and respond to voice radio communications and audible warnings.
- (4) The railroad shall give employees the opportunity to select their hearing protectors from a variety of suitable hearing protectors. The selection shall include devices with a range of attenuation levels.
- (5) The railroad shall provide training in the use and care of all hearing protectors provided to employees.
- (6) The railroad shall ensure proper initial fitting and supervise the correct use of all hearing protectors.
- (b) Availability of hearing protectors. A railroad shall make hearing protectors available to all employees exposed to sound levels that meet or exceed the action level.
- (c) Required use at action level. A railroad shall require the use of hearing protectors when an employee is exposed to sound levels that meet or exceed the action level, and the employee
- (1) Not yet had a baseline audiogram established pursuant to §227.109; or
- (2) Experienced a standard threshold shift and is required to use hearing protectors under §227.109(h).
- (d) Required use for TWA of 90 dB(A). The railroad shall require the use of hearing protectors when an employee is exposed to sound levels equivalent to an 8-hour TWA of 90 dB(A) or greater. The hearing protectors should be used to reduce sound levels to within those levels required by appendix A of this part.

§ 227.117 Hearing protector attenuation.

- (a) A railroad shall evaluate hearing protector attenuation for the specific noise environments in which the protector will be used. The railroad shall use one of the evaluation methods described in appendix B of this part; "Methods for Estimating the Adequacy of Hearing Protector Attenuation."
- (b) Hearing protectors shall attenuate employee exposure to an 8-hour